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NOTE DATED 21 OCTOBER 1952 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
TRANSMITTING FIVE COMMUNIQUEs ISSUED BY THE HEADQUARTERS  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMAND IN KOREA

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Security Council, the following communiques issued by the Headquarters of the United Nations Command, as indicated below:

Eighth United States Army communique 1,134, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M.,  
Saturday, October 18, 1952 (Korean time)

United Nations Command communique 1,406, released in Tokyo 9:20 A.M.,  
Saturday, October 18, 1952 (Korean time)

Eighth United States Army communique 1,135, released in Tokyo 10:00 A.M.,  
Sunday, October 19, 1952 (Korean time)

Far East Air Forces summary for Monday, October 20, 1952

Eighth Army tactical summary 216, for Monday, October 20, 1952

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 1134  
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 18 OCTOBER 1952 KOREAN TIME

Significant action continued at four key points along the Central Front. Iron Horse Mountain changed hands twice, the enemy in control at the close of the period. Enemy attacks in up to two-battalion strength failed at Triangle Hill, Sniper Ridge, and Finger Ridge. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 23,493 rounds during the twenty-four hour period ending at 6 PM, with an increase of about 12,000 rounds over the preceding period.

BY SECTOR:

In the Western Sector, Eighth Army troops west-northwest of Yonchon drove off five enemy groups up to two platoons in strength probing advance positions and raided an enemy hill where they destroyed six tunnels and several bunkers and emplacements. Patrols fought engagements up to fifteen minutes in length with enemy groups up to a platoon in strength.

In the Central Sector, Republic of Korea Ninth Division troops recaptured Iron Horse Mountain, east of Chorwon Valley, at 7:05 AM and yielded it again at 7:30 PM after a heavy close-in fight. United States Seventh Infantry Division elements defended newly-won positions on hill north of Kumhwa against a morning attack by two enemy battalions. Elements of the Republic of Korea Second Division fought off an early morning enemy attack against Pinpoint Hill on Sniper Ridge northeast of Kumhwa and were fighting with three attacking enemy companies at the same location at midnight. The enemy continued pressure against positions on Finger Ridge, attacking unsuccessfully with a battalion during the morning and with a platoon toward the close of the period. An enemy squad probing east of Kumsong at 2:40 AM was driven off in a forty-minute fight. Patrols fought engagements up to an hour and twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to two platoons in strength.

In the Eastern Sector, patrols fought engagements up to an hour and a half in length with enemy groups up to two squads in strength.

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 1406  
RELEASED TOKYO 0920 18 OCTOBER 1952 KOREAN TIME

Enemy forces, ranging up to battalion in size, continued their limited attacks yesterday against United Nations Command positions in the west and west-central sectors of the Korean battleline where most of the ground action has been centered the last few days. In the extreme west, two small enemy probes were repulsed by our forces following brief engagements. Also on the west, in an action which has been continuing for several days, friendly forces withdrew after an attack by a reinforced enemy company. A few hours later, United Nations Command troops counterattacked and resecured the hill position. The enemy struck back again. After about four hours, our forces withdrew slightly. In the west-central sector, United Nations Command ground troops repulsed several counterattacks from enemy forces totaling an estimated two-battalion strength. In the same sector, other United Nations Command forces faced attacks from numerous enemy groups estimated as large as a battalion at one point. Friendly elements repulsed all but one of these attacks, and in the latter case, the action was continuing at the end of the period with the enemy reinforced to three companies. Three enemy attacks were repulsed in the central sector in engagements lasting up to more than six hours.

Land-based United Nations Command aircraft continued their missions throughout the day against enemy battleline positions and transportation facilities. Medium bombers struck at supply areas at Sopo near Pyongyang and hit other military targets.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY COMMUNIQUE NUMBER 112  
RELEASED TOKYO 1000 19 OCTOBER 1952 KOREAN TIME

Eighth Army troops defended positions at Iron Horse Mountain, Triangle Hill, Sniper Ridge and Finger Ridge. Enemy continued pressure against positions west-northwest of Yonchon with attacks up to 2 companies in strength. Enemy artillery and mortars fired 21,008 rounds during the 24 hour period ending at 6:00 PM, approximately 2,400 rounds fewer than were fired in the preceding 24 hours.

BY SECTOR:

In the western sector 2 enemy companies supported by 1,000 rounds of mortar and artillery fire attacked 3 small advance positions west-northwest of Yonchon at 12:15 AM and were forced to withdraw at 5:00 AM. An enemy company attacking another advance position in the area at 12:01 AM forced the occupying unit to withdraw slightly at 12:30 but the United Nations defenders directed artillery and later reoccupied the position. Other enemy units up to 2 platoons in strength probed several other positions in the area during the early morning and late evening hours, but no significant changes of position resulted, as most probes were repulsed. Enemy groups probing 3 positions in the Bunker Hill area were driven off in brief engagements. Patrols fought light engagements with small enemy groups.

In the central sector Ninth Republic of Korea Division troops defended Iron Horse Mountain west of the Chorwon Valley against a nighttime attack by an enemy company which decreased in intensity at dawn and decreased completely at 7:00 PM. Troops of the United States Seventh Infantry Division captured Pikes Peak on Triangle Hill north of Kumhwa at 6:45 AM, defended it against a counter attack by reinforced battalion and yielded it briefly at 8:55 AM. They reoccupied it at 10:40 AM. At 6:15 PM they drove an enemy reinforced platoon off another position to the north. An enemy counterattack later restored this northern position. To the northeast Republic of Korea Second Division troops at dawn stopped an all-night assault on Pinpoint Hill and sporadic fighting continued to early afternoon. Enemy units up to a reinforced company in strength probing southwest of Kumsong early in the period were repulsed in action up to an hour and 5 minutes in length. Eighth Army troops defended positions in the Finger Ridge area against 2 early morning attacks and one at 11:00 PM in firefights up to an hour and 10 minutes in length. Patrols fought engagements up to an hour and 20 minutes in length with enemy groups up to 3 platoons in strength.

In the eastern sector an enemy platoon probing northeast of the Punchbowl was driven back at 5:00 AM with 4 killed and 15 estimated wounded. An enemy platoon probing south of Kosong at 10:08 PM was driven off in a brief firefight.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES SUMMARY FOR  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1952

Far East Air Forces warcraft concentrated their assaults against enemy troop billets and supply areas throughout North Korea, destroying and damaging more than 200 buildings Monday in daylight strikes, while medium and light bombers, striking at night, hit Red supply and storage areas and rail targets in rear areas.

Enemy battle line positions continued to receive heavy air attack, as United States Air Force fighter-bombers, medium and light bombers carried out an around-the-clock assault against Communist bunkers and gun positions.

South of Wonsan, F-80 Shooting Stars, F-84 Thunderjets and Marine shore-based aircraft hit a large troop and supply concentration for the second successive day. The fighter-bombers hit targets not included in Sunday's two strikes, destroying or damaging nearly 100 buildings and setting off five secondary explosions.

Southwest of Chaeryong, Republic of Korea F-51 Mustangs destroyed or damaged thirty buildings in a troop concentration area, and inflicted two road cuts, while other F-84's destroyed and damaged twenty buildings northwest of Chinnampo. Two ammunition stockpiles were also exploded in this attack.

Marine aircraft set fires and caused secondary explosions in another troop concentration in the Chinnampo area, and attacked an enemy shore battery on the west coast, south of Ongjin. North of the Punchbowl area, Marines and F-80's destroyed ten storage buildings in strikes on supply build-ups.

T-6 Mosquito spotting aircraft and RF-51 Mustangs directed fighter-bombers onto their targets during the day as they hit enemy frontline positions north of Kumsong, southeast of Kaesong, and in the Punchbowl area. More than fifty bunkers were destroyed or damaged in these assaults.

Ten B-29 Superforts of Far East Air Forces Bomber Command bombed a storage area last night at Taeyu-dong, northwest of Pukchin, the target area adjacent to an ore-processing plant hit previously by the Superforts. Moderate flak opposed the medium bombers.

One Superfort struck enemy positions on the front, encountering no opposition.

B-26 light bombers hit rail facilities at Simmak last night, striking a rail bridge and a marshaling yard on the rail line from Sariwon to the battle area. Other B-26's struck supply areas at Songchon, northeast of Pyongyang and near Sunchon, southeast of Sinanju. Twenty secondary explosions were observed in the Songchon target area.

B-26 night intruders, patrolling enemy supply routes, destroyed 105 Communist supply vehicles after establishing road blocks south of Suan and north of Kumsong.

The light bombers also joined Marine aircraft in close support for United Nations ground forces in the west and west-central sectors of the battle line.

F-86 Sabre jets, flying screen for the fighter-bombers, did not sight any Russian-built MIG-15's during the day.

Total destruction during the period includes forty bunkers knocked out and twenty-five damaged, 150 buildings leveled and sixty-five damaged, forty-five troop casualties inflicted, one rail bridge damaged, four rail and eight road cuts inflicted and eight supply stacks destroyed.

Far East Air Forces Monday mounted 975 sorties, of which 430 were in support of the United Nations Army. Of these, 375 were combat-type missions. Cargo transports of Far East Air Forces 315th Air Division yesterday airlifted 515 tons of personnel and supplies in continued logistical support of United Nations forces.

EIGHTH ARMY TACTICAL SUMMARY 216, FOR  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1952

The battles for Sniper Ridge, Triangle Hill and Iron Horse Mountain continued Monday on the Eighth Army central front.

By mid-afternoon Republic of Korea Second Division troops had recaptured Pinpoint Hill, key position on Sniper Ridge northeast of Kumhwa; United States Seventh Infantry Division elements were holding firm to the crest of Triangle Hill, north of Kumhwa, against attacking Chinese; and Republic of Korea Ninth Division soldiers were fighting Chinese on the crest of Iron Horse Mountain, at the eastern edge of Chorwon Valley.

The current action in the see-saw fight on Sniper Ridge began Sunday night when the Chinese, supported by heavy rocket, artillery and mortar fire, forced defending Republic of Korea troops a short distance off the crest of Pinpoint Hill. Republic of Korea troops struck back at 3:40 A.M. Monday and were meeting some success in a close-in fight about 8:30 A.M. Early reports placed Republic of Korea troops back on the crest at 8:30, but the positions remained in contest through early afternoon. Eighth Army headquarters reported the position secured at 2:15 P.M.

Chinese attackers swept over the crest of Pikes Peak on Triangle Hill Sunday night, but United States Seventh Division defenders slowed the advance as the Reds fought toward the triangle crest to the southeast. Hand-to-hand fighting developed during the night and the Chinese at 4:30 A.M. Monday were 300 yards from the crest.

The attack lost its momentum at dawn and by mid-afternoon fighting had decreased to sporadic, though heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire continued in the Triangle Hill area.

In their fight to retake Iron Horse Mountain Monday, Republic of Korea Ninth Division soldiers battled to the southern slopes of the hill at 7:20 A.M., occupied a small hill to the west without opposition at 8:15 A.M. and were on the crest of Iron Horse at 1:15 P.M. after a close-in fight. They disengaged slightly at 2:50 P.M. to permit an artillery barrage on the enemy as the fight continued.

Activity elsewhere along the Eighth Army front Monday was light, with patrols fighting engagements up to twenty minutes in length with enemy groups up to platoon in strength.

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